THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

NO. 14. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859. VOL. I.

THE MOUNTAINEER

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—East Front of COUNCIL HOUSE, in the Basement Story.

BLAIR & FERGUSON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS: $6 per Annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

[Ten Lines, or less, constitute One Square.]

One Square, each insertion	- - -	$1 00
Two Squares	" - - -	1 50
Three "	" - - -	2 00

Thus upward, with a half dollar to the additional square for ach insertion.

[For the Mountaineer.]

HAPPY WE'LL BE.

AIR—"*Ever of Thee.*"

HAPPY we'll be! though life hath its sorrows,
Which with our joys will ever keep pace;
The storm soon is o'er, the peaceful calm follows,
And gloom to the sunshine will have to give place.
The glad beams of Hope shall banish our sadness,
And Faith every feeling of doubt will dispel;
Though cares may assail—if the heart's stored with gladness
They will pass by us, and all will be well.
There's bliss in the future, we'll trust and be free;
Confidence cheers us, and happy we'll be.

Happy we'll be! we've Heaven before us
With beacons to guide, and a safe course to steer;
And LOVE'S golden chain, so gently thrown o'er us,
Shall bind us forever to those that are dear.
Though keen be the pang, when the fond tear is starting,
And trials the strength of our heart-strings may prove;
The pang and the tear which spring up at parting
Are only unfolding the wealth of our love.
There's bliss in the future, we'll trust and be free,
Confidence cheers us, and happy we'll be.

Happy we'll be! for years are but fleeting,
The troubles of this world will soon all be o'er;
Though painful to part, yet how sweet is the meeting.
For pain only heightens our pleasure the more.
Time cannot break, nor distance e'er sever
The bonds that unite us, though tender the ties;
Grief is but transient, LOVE LIVES FOREVER—
The Phœnix that o'er all our troubles will rise.
There's bliss in the future, we'll trust and be free,
Confidence cheers us, and happy we'll be.

JAMES BOND.

ASTRONOMY.

A LECTURE DELIVERED IN GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

ASTRONOMY is a mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. The celestial bodies consist of the sun, moon, planets, comets and stars, by which we are surrounded in infinite space.

The sun, to which we are indebted for our light, is nearly a million times larger than the earth on which we live, and is ninety-five millions of miles from us. It is the centre of a vast system of planets or globes like the earth, all of which move round his body at great distances, and in different periods of time. Yet the sun with all its attendant planets, is but a very little part of the grand machine of the Universe. The stars which we behold in the sky, though, owing to their immense distance, they appear very small, are no less spacious and luminous than the source of our day.

The planets which move round the sun are about sixty in number, of which eight may be said to rank in the first class, inasmuch as they move in orbits considerably removed from each other, which makes them comparatively independent; while a group of small bodies called asteroids, fifty-two in number, may be said to have but one orbitual part in the series, and thus to be only co-ordinate with one of the rest. These two kinds are called PRIMARY planets, to distinguish them from others which move round some of the primaries, and which are called secondaries, satellites, or moons, of which there are nineteen. Besides these bodies, there is an unknown number of bodies called COMETS.

The primary planets are—Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Astræa, Flora, Victoria, Iris, Metis, Hebe, Parthenope, Egeria, Irene, Hygeia, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, besides a number of other asteriods, recently discovered, whose names I have not given. The Earth has one satellite, the Moon; Jupiter has four; Saturn, seven; Uranus is supposed to have six; and Neptune one.

The planets revolve round the sun, from west to east, on nearly one level or plane, corresponding with the centre of his body, and in the same direction. The moons also revolve round their respective planets, and in the same direction, from west to east. These motions are called REVOLUTIONARY motions; and they are double in the case of the moons, which have at once a revolution round their planets, and a revolution, in company with the planets, round the sun. The path of a planet in its revolution is called ORBIT. Besides this motion of revolution, each planet, secondary as well as primary, and the sun also, has a motion in its own body, like that of a bobbin upon a spindle. An imaginary line, forming, as it were, the spindle of the sun or planet, is called the AXIS; and the two ends of the axis are denominated the POLES. The axes of the sun and planets are all nearly at a right angle with the plane of the revolutionary movements. The motion on the axis is called the ROTATORY motion.

I shall now give a more minute description of the SUN and its attendant planets, moons and comets, which comprise what is known as the Solar System.

The SUN is a sphere or globe, of 882,000 miles in diameter, or over a million times the size of this earth, moving round its axis in 25 days. When viewed through a telescope, its surface appears very bright and luminous, as if imparting both heat and light to all the surrounding planets. A number of dark spots may, however, be seen on different parts of his surface. These consist of a nucleus, which is much darker than the rest, and surrounded by a mist, or smoke; and they are so changeable as frequently to vary during the time of observation. Some of the largest of them exceed the bulk of the whole earth, and are often seen for three months together; and they are supposed to be cavities in the body of the sun. Though the sun is so much larger than the earth, its matter is only about one-fourth the density of our planet, or but little more than the density of water.

The sun is surrounded to a great distance by a faint light, or luminous matter of great thinness, shaped like a lens or magnifying glass, the body of the sun being in the centre, and the luminous matter extending in the plane of the planetary revolutions, till it terminates in a point. Sometimes it may be seen before sunrise or after sunset, in the form of a cone pointing obliquely above where the sun happens to be, and is called the ZODIACAL LIGHT.

MERCURY is the nearest planet to the sun, and is a globe of about 3,140 miles in diameter, rotating on its axis in 24 hours and 5 minutes, and revolving round the sun, at a distance of about 37 millions of miles, in 88 days. From the earth it can only be seen occasionally in the morning or evening, as it never rises before, or sets after the sun, at a greater distance of time than 1 hour and 55 minutes. It appears to the eye as a small and brilliant star, but when seen through a telescope is horned like the moon, because we only see a part of the surface which the sun is illuminating. Great mountains, one more than ten miles in height, have been observed on the surface of this planet. The matter of Mercury is equal to lead in weight, which is of much greater density than that of the earth.

VENUS is a planet of about 7,800 miles in diameter, or nearly the size of the earth, rotating on its axis in 23 hours 21 minutes and 19 seconds, and revolving round the sun, at the distance of 68 millions of miles, in 225 days. Like Mercury, it is only visible to us in the morning and evening, before sunrise and after sunset; and is best known as the Morning or Evening Star. It appears to us the most brilliant and beautiful of the planetary and stellar bodies; and at times giving so much light, as to produce a sensible shadow. When seen through a telescope it appears horned, on account of our seeing only a part of its luminous surface, and occasionally slight spots can be seen on the illuminated part. Its surface seems to be very unequal, and its mountains range between 10 and 22 miles in height; and is supposed to have an atmosphere similar to the earth's. Venus is seen passing over the face of the sun sometimes, like a round dark spot.

The EARTH, the third planet in order, and one of the smaller size, though not the smallest, is the one that concerns us the most. It is 7,912 miles in mean diameter, rotating on its axis in 24 hours, at a mean distance of 95,000,000 of miles from the sun, around which it revolves in 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 49 seconds. The form of the earth, and probably that of every other planet, is not strictly round like a ball, but is flattened a little at the poles, or extremities of the axis. The diameter of the earth at the axis is 26 miles less than in the cross direction. This peculiarity of form is in consequence of the rotatory motion. If this earth was viewed from the moon, the distinction between its seas, oceans, continents, and islands would be clearly marked; for they would appear like brighter and darker spots upon its disc or face. And the earth would appear to an observer in the moon as another great moon, about fifty times the size of the one he would be standing on; and to him the earth also would appear so many times larger than the sun itself.

The Earth has one satellite, the Moon, which is a globe of 2160 miles in diameter, and consequently about the fiftieth part of the size of the earth, revolving round it in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes and 11 seconds, at the distance of 237,000 miles. The Moon is 400 times nearer the earth than the sun is; but being so much smaller, it appears to us of about the same size. The Moon always keeps the same side towards the earth, so that she turns once on her axis as she moves round the earth; and her day and night are, consequently, as long as the period from new moon to full moon. As I stated before, the earth acts as a moon to her, being at the same time more luminous; so when it is new moon to the earth, it is a full earth to the moon, and vice-versa. As the Moon shines with no light beside that which she reflects from the Sun, it is evident that her shape must depend on her position in regard to the sun and earth. When the earth is exactly in the middle, the whole illumed side of the moon will be towards the earth, and it will be a full moon. When the moon is in the middle, her dark side will be presented to the earth; and it will be new, or no moon. As she proceeds from new to full, more and more of her light side will appear, or it will increase; and on going from full to new, it will, of course, decrease.

As both earth and moon cast long shadows, it is evident, if they moved on the same level, that every time the earth passes between the sun and moon, the earth's shadow would fall on it, and darken or eclipse the moon; and that every time the moon passes between the sun and earth, the moon's shadow would eclipse the sun. The Moon, however, ascends and descends 5 degrees in every revolution, so that in general the shadows pass under or over; but when the new or full moon takes place at the very time she is passing the plane of the earth's orbit, in ascending or descending, then the striking phenomena of an eclipse takes place. The shadow of the earth, as seen on the moon, demonstrates its rotundity; and the shadow of the moon on the earth, proves that it is nearer than the sun; so the passing of the moon over the planets and stars, called Occultations, proves that they are more distant than the Moon.

(*To be continued.*)

AN HONEST WITNESS.

A GENUINE Irishman often turns his wit to good account in the witness-box, and answers the questions of bar and bench without giving much light on the question at issue. The following is a case in point from the Philadelphia "North American:"

Some of the drollest things that ever present themselves to the notice of a reporter, are the efforts made by lawyers to draw the testimony they desire from refractory or stubborn witnesses. We saw a Milesian gentleman upon the stand the other day, who fairly bothered one of the shrewdest lawyers in Philadelphia. The case was an assault and battery, in which the exotic in question was called upon to testify for the prosecution before a Police Magistrate. The dialogue that opened up was as follows:

"Mr. O'Daily, where do you live?"

"In Clinton-street, yer honor."

"And which way does Clinton-street run?"

"Length-ways, sir."

"Which way is that, north or south?"

"If you stand at the upper end, it runs south, sir; if you stand at the lower end, it runs north."

"Then you mean to say it runs north and south?"

"Yes, sir; provided you stand midway between the ends."

"And what is the width of Clinton-street, Mr. O'Dailey?"

"From side to side do you mean?"

"Yes; what is the width from side to side?"

"Well, as near as I can come to it, it is just the distance from one sidewalk to the other. It may be, but I'd not take by Bible oath of it."

"With whom do you reside, Mr. O'Daily?"

"With the man I board with."

"And who is he?"

"Do you know Dennis—Mike Dennis, the butcher?"

"I havn't that honor."

"Then how can you know who I board with?"

"Do you mean to say you board with Dennis?"

"An' if I didn't, why should I hand his wife two dollars every Saturday night—barrin' the last one?"

The Magistrate informed Mr. O'Dailey that he might leave the stand. He did so, and with a look of wisdom worthy of Solomon himself.

LETTER OF MR. WEBSTER TO A YOUNG LADY.

LANMAN'S forthcoming private life of Daniel Webster contains the following letter. It was addressed to a young lady who had been spending a social evening at Mr. Webster's house, and on account of the rain, had substituted a borrowed hood for her own bonnet; and the note in question was delivered with the bonnet, at the residence of the lady, by Mr. Webster, while driving to his office the next morning:

"MONDAY MORNING, March 4, '44.

"MY DEAR JOSEPHINE:—I fear you got a wetting last evening, as it rained fast soon after you left our door; and I avail myself of the return of your bonnet to express the wish that you are well this morning, and without cold.

"I have demanded parlance with your Bonnet; have asked it how many tender looks it has noticed to be directed under it; what soft words it has heard, close to its side; in what instances an air of triumph has caused it to be tossed; and whether, ever, and when, it has quivered from trembling emotions, proceeding from below. But it has proved itself a faithful keeper of secrets, and would answer none of my questions. It only remained for me to attempt to surprise it into confession, by pronouncing sundry names, one after another. It seemed quite unmoved by most of these, but at the apparently unexpected mention of one, I thought its ribbands decidedly fluttered!

"I gave it my parting good wishes, hoping that it might never cover an aching head, and that the eyes which it protects from the rays of the sun, may know no tears but of joy and affection.

"Yours, dear Josephine, with affectionate regard,

"DANIEL WEBSTER.

"Miss J. Seaton."

THE POLICE IN PARIS AND IN AMERICAN CITIES.

IN the memoirs of Vidocq several instances are related to show the perfection of the police system under his management. A gentleman would, for instance, receive an intimation from the police that his house was about to be broken into on a particular night, but that he and his family were to go quietly to bed as usual, only admitting a few policemen, who would be quietly concealed under his bed until the hour when the burglars would break in, and the police rise up and seize them, when about to commence the work of murder. Such, indeed, is the perfection, if so it may be called, of the police system in Paris, that it is, at this moment, hardly possible for a stranger to be in the city twelve hours before his real name, his occupation and his business and friends are well known to the police. Thieves and robbers do not prosper. Their houses are spotted; their haunts and plans are known, and generally frustrated. Combination, to any considerable extent, is impossible, and Paris is so covered with spies and police agents that the outrages and crimes so common in our cities are unknown there.

We are, in fact, quite in the other extreme. There the police mingle, disguised, with every class of evil-doers. With us all sorts of evil doers freely enter the police, betray all their plans, and [illegible] thwart all plans for the detection and breaking up of their establishments. There is hardly a house of ill-fame or robbery in the city of New York but what is the proprietor of two or three policemen. The fashionable houses up-town own the captains and lieutenants, and the lower order of brothels and panel houses the privates. Aldermen are, some of them, elected and paid on purpose to cover and aid in the commission of crimes. The most flagrant outrages are daily committed upon persons and property, yet the police take care never to discover the perpetrators. The revelations which occasionally meet the public eye in our own city, show that the police here are not a bit better than they ought to be, and are too familiar, much more so than their business requires, with the criminals of the city and its vicious population, and are too much disposed to connive at practices which ought to be suppressed.—[Dollar Newspaper.

RECIPES.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—Pack the eggs to be preserved in common salt, with the small ends downwards, and they will keep for eight or nine months.

A BLACK VARNISH FOR OLD STRAW HATS.—Mix two ounces of spirits of wine with half an ounce of black sealing-wax powdered; cover, and place in the heat of the fire, stirring occasionally till the wax is melted; then spread it over with a brush. The same varnish may be used for small baskets.

TO REMOVE IRON MOULDS.—1. Rub the spot with a little powdered oxalic acid, or salts of lemon, and warm water; let it remain a few minutes, and well rinse in clean water. 2. Wash the spots with a strong solution of cream of tartar and water; repeat, if necessary, and dry in the sun.

PROVERBS AND OLD SAYINGS.

AN hour in the morning is worth two in the afternoon.

A single fact is worth a ship-load of argument.

A willing mind makes a light foot.

Better go to bed supperless than to rise in debt.

Fire and water are good servants, but bad masters.

Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SELF-PROPELLING STEAM FIRE ENGINES, used in New York, do not seem to be in much favor. The Journal of Commerce says, it has been found that the larger self-propelling engine will not operate r liably at fires, and it is now, therefore, entirely out of use. A smaller one is on trial.

MEXICO.—The Courier's special correspondent says that it was reported that the Mexican Bishop was willing to guarantee a loan of five millions to Miramon by pledging the church property. The Archbishop and clergy were bitterly opposed to the policy. It was reported that Vidaurri had joined the church party.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has written a letter to his friends in America, in which he declares that, in his belief, immersion is the only Christian baptism; and that he believes that members of all Christian communities should be admitted to the Communion.

The English papers announce the death of John Pringle Nichol, LL.D., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, whose visit to the United States, a few years since, will be remembered by most of our readers.

A BOY WITH HORNS.—The Hinds County (Miss.) *Gazette* gives an account of a negro boy in that region, eight years old, who has horns on his head like a "young devil." The horns are said to be three inches long, to project from the head above each ear, and to interfere considerably with wearing a hat. They are stiff and hard, but not flinty, as the horns of quadrupeds.

WATER GAS AT WILMINGTON.—A few weeks ago, the neighboring city of Wilmington was splendidly lighted with gas made from water, under the patent of Professor Sanders, of Cincinnati. The charges were drawn from the retorts; the supply of coal-gas was turned off; the water-gas was run through the pipes, and Wilmington had a light thrice as brilliant, thrice as pure, as any it had ever known before. The theory of Sanders's process is this: Water, as steam, is decomposed by being passed over red-hot charcoal, and the resulting [illegible] carburetted hydrogen) are chemically combined with heavy carburetted hydrogen, or light giving gas, by the decomposition of rosin or coal vapor, simultaneously with, and in the presence of, the decomposition of the vapor of water.

According to the latest accounts at Paris the treaty between France and Cochin China was expected to be signed on the 1st of August. The French Admiral had obtained four important concessions—viz: the exercise of the Christian religion; a treaty of commerce, the first ever entered into by Cochin China; the cession to France of the fine town of Segan and its territory; and fourth, recognizing the rights of the French to the Bay of Saron.

A tremendous hail storm occurred in the Lake Superior mining region on the 10th of October. The hailstones are reported to have been seven inches in circumference, weighing four ounces! One piece of ice was found that weighed half a pound. Great damage was done to window glass, and garden vegetables.

PHILADELPHIA.—Among the curiosities of the Publication House is a machine for directing newspapers. It is a curious affair. It is about as large as a card press, and is run by the foot. It directs the paper—throws it off the form—casts it on a revolving carriage, and puts it in the mail bag at one operation! It is able to direct three thousand newspapers per hour, and does the work of twenty clerks. It cannot be described—it must be seen. It seems to have more intelligence than many human beings.

The Springfield "Republican" has a poor opinion of tobacco raising. It says, "If there is any dirtier work than raising tobacco except chewing it, we should like to know it. A gum issues from green tobacco that covers everything that it comes in contact with. We met recently a troop of men from from the tobacco field, that in any other portion of the world than this, would pass for Hottentots. They looked as if they always burrowed in the ground, and in hands and face, as well as dress, were the color of woodchucks."

M. Victor Meunier, a well known scientific writer, informs the world that the next deluge will certainly not take place for 6,300 years—a piece of information which will be satisfactory to the present generation.

The northern counties of Wisconsin are infested by bears, who have been forced by the severe drouth to enter the settlements in search of the "necessaries of life." The settlers have had numerous encounters with them, and have killed many. A woman was killed by one of them at Mukwonago Creek last week.

President Buchanan, says a correspondent of *The Press*, has four newspaper organs. First, his official organ, *The Constitution*; secondly, his personal organ, *The N. Y. Herald*; thirdly, his family organ, in your city; and fourthly, his home organ, *The Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal*.

THE MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

EDUCATION.

The winter seems to have fairly set in upon us. The dark days of dreary December are at hand; and the question occurs to us how are we to spend our long evenings.

The affectionate husband and kind father can always find real, substantial enjoyment by the fireside at home. The prattle of his little ones, and the pleasant chit-chat of their mother, are ever ringing music in his ears. But man was ordained to move in other spheres, and not to confine himself all the time to the home-hearth. Society is cemented by the interchange of sentiments and feelings, and each one should strive to contribute his share.

Balls and parties, the long pipe and mug of ale, cigars and whisky-toddy, circuses and theatres, have all their fond and devoted patrons, who make their choice according to their varied fancies, and are joined by friends of kindred sentiment.

We propose a different order of things for our present winter months. The early history of the majority of the young men in Utah presents a scene of almost continual pilgrimages; the result of which has been that education was of necessity left out of the question. Now, there is no longer an excuse for its neglect. The observations of the wisest and most philosophic travelers, who have made Utah a call in their rambles, have been complimentary to the brains of the young men of the Territory. Why, then, should their education be longer neglected? Among the first families of our citizens, we find young men who have the native talent to fit them to be prime ministers, and yet they lack a fair knowledge of their own native orthography. These are abuses of time and opportunities, and we propose a remedy for them. The labor of harvest and wood-cutting is generally completed. Let there be at once established a system of evening schools and lectures. Let the Territorial library be thrown open all the time, and enlarged. An appropriation of ten thousand dollars towards its enlargement would be more sensible than for the mockery of road and street repairs.

There is not a science known but it has its well-educated professor in Utah. Let them be drawn out.

In anatomy we have proficients who have won laurels in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and who have culled knowledge from the varied climates of the Esquimaux and Hindostanese. Why should we not have the benefits of their experience and skill in some small degree? There is no science more replete with interest than the study of our own organization.

"The proper study of mankind is man."

And yet how little do we know of ourselves. It may not have so forcibly urged itself upon the minds of the majority, as it has upon ours, that there is an alarming deficiency in our Territory in the knowledge of the science of physiology. It is all humbug, the idea that lobelia will set a broken leg, or catnip extract a bullet. Each of these medicines may be good in its place. But we do not employ a blacksmith to splice a table-leg, nor a cabinet-maker to weld a broken axle. Each to his own profession. If the knowledge of our organization is worth acquiring at all, it is worth acquiring well and fully. Quackery has done its lamentable work in the world. Its victims are seen limping on crutches, or marking some sorrowful corner in the graveyard.

Then there is many another science, the study of which would be not only interesting to the student, but of genuine public advantage. How many young men and women there are in Utah, who have grown up in the Territory, from childhood to maturity, and yet know little, very little of the history of their own homes. Have we not materials in the unpaged history of Utah to interest the most critical taste? And of her geology and mineral resources, how few of her sons and daughters know much!

There do not live in the wide world men who have the advantages that the citizens of Utah have to acquire and store up knowledge. Sailors over every sea, travelers over every continent, explorers of every island,—the world contains nothing to which they have not access. And why should they remain idle at home.

We suggest that the evenings of our winter be occupied by interesting and instructive lecturing—history on Monday, geography on Tuesday, anatomy on Wednesday, chemistry on Thursday, astronomy on Friday, agriculture on Saturday, and so on, till the best information that can be collected is distributed abroad.

Our public schools. What shall we, what can we say about them? In our own ward we have, were we to talk plainly, been fairly disgusted. Tax after tax has been levied, and all we can see as the results are two contemptible sheds that might be transformed into half-way decent cow-houses. Enough has been assessed and paid to build a good academy; but adobes were permitted to moulder and melt down by the thousand, and the old sheds still stand a monument of the inbecility of school-committees. Yet there may be an apology to be offered. In the thickly settled localities of our city one ward school-house is not sufficient. Let each tier of three blocks provide and furnish a room, and employ a teacher. Let each one who furnishes a scholar not be compelled to, but generously, pay the tutor. In fact let everybody encourage education at home. Make our winter evenings interesting. Encourage our young men to read, to study, and develope their talents. It is already a public wonder, the efforts that are made by some of our friends, the most obscure, perhaps, that live in the Territory. We wish to give encouragement to their talents, to develope the genius of the mountains, and show to the world, by and bye, that Utah can compete with the best of them in science.

Public schools may be very good. But we have heard so much talk about public universities, and large tracts of land appropriated for their benefit, that we are slightly scrupulous about paying any attention to them. We would prefer, infinitely prefer, to see some private enterprizes for the culture of the growing minds of our young citizens. We have yet to see the first good result from public schools in Utah. Our own children have learned their alphabet and spelling in private seminaries. Hence we shall encourage what to us and our little ones have been productive of the most good.

Reprehensus.—Often-times are the children of the desert seen with agricultural and mechanical implements, concealed under their blanket, or robe, in our midst, which they offer for sale. How came they by those implements? Ask any one acquainted with their character, and their answer would invariably be, that they stole them. Is not this known to all who have dwelt in these mountains, for even one year? The traditions of their fathers they have not transcended. These teach them to steal; theft with them is no wrong. They acknowledge no other or higher law. They recognize neither precept nor example taught or offered them by the "pale-face." Neither of which to them can appear consistent, so long as they find among the whites, purchasers for their stolen goods. We should be glad if we could confine our last remark, alone, to the poor Indian's customers. Not so, if the reports are true that reach our ears, white men, and they too men who would have the world believe them honorable men, are engaged in the nefarious traffic. Let shame burn upon the brow of such, and the righteous indignation of all good men speedily fall upon them. For their conduct no palliating circumstances can be offered, no excuse received, or repentance accepted, until the penalty of the law is paid, and the demands of justice satisfied.

Eastern Mail.—Our readers are again doomed to be deprived of any news by the Eastern Mail, in consequence of a change in the schedule time of starting, it is said. How long shall we be subject to such disappointments? This interrogatory has been propounded to us at various times for the last two or three years; but we cannot venture to promise ourselves a remedy for this great evil, until the present carriers of the Utah Mail are dismissed. The cause of the present contractors being, apparently, the favored pets of the postal department, is simply this:—The contract was let privately, at a time, and under circumstances, that public competition was not solicited; had competiton been solicited, we doubt not, but there would have been responsible men who would have contracted, at rates much less than at present paid by the department, and who would have delivered our mails, as regularly as did Little and Decker, at a cost not exceeding one half of what is allowed to the present contractors. How long shall we have to suffer through the neglect of unprincipled speculators? How long will it be before the postal department grants us the boon of selecting responsible contractors, who will enable us to enjoy the privilege of a prompt delivery of mail matter?

Taxes.—Taxes are levied and annually collected for public improvements on buildings, roads, bridges, &c.; but for the soul of us, our microscopic view has only enabled us to see one spot upon which taxes have been expended, that the public may gaze upon and be satisfied, viz., the Court House. Our roads are such that, for years past, after about the 20th of Sept., we have found it impossible to travel either north or south, at an expense less than compelled to haul over those miserable highways. Why is this? In our own vernacular, we candidly acknowledge that the County Court has failed to provide the public with a proper road supervisor. What say you, friend 'Lias.

LOCAL NEWS.

Drunkenness.—Perry Decker and Mr. Eccles were confined in the city prison on Monday night last, and on Tuesday morning were brought before Alderman Clinton on a charge of drunkenness, for which they were fined $10 each.

Police Report.—John Allen, and Samuel Graham, were arraigned before Alderman Clinton of this city on the 19th inst., charged with stealing goods from the stores of William Nixon and George Goddard. The parties plead guilty to the charge, and gave up the goods. The court fined them $75 each, which was immediately paid.

Those Ditches again.—In passing on our daily round through the city, it gives us pleasure to see our citizens engaged in carrying out the suggestions offered them through the public press, of opening and cleaning out the water ditches, in front of their residences and lots, previous to another freeze up. This is as it should be. We do not like our supervisor to have the onus of keeping every ditch in the city as clean as it ought to be, or our citizens to be entirely dependent upon his judgment for their own convenience and comfort.

More Stealing.—On Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, a U. S. mule used by John Pound, of the 7th Infantry, was stolen from Jackman's Stable. According to what we have been able to learn from the proprietor, the thief must have been secreted in the stable previous to the departure of the ostler, as one of the doors was fastened by a heavy padlock on the outside, and the door the mule was taken through was hooked on the inside. The mule was selected from some twenty or thirty head of horses and mules. We were informed that this was the first animal that Mr. Jackman had been so unfortunate as to lose from his stables; and why a goverment mule should have been selected from amongst private property of the same kind, he is unable to divine.

Snow.—Yesterday morning, on lifting our window blinds, we beheld mother earth, the roofs of houses, the fences, trees, and shrubbery alike, clothed in beautiful white drapery. During the night we had the heaviest fall of snow bestowed on us this season, measuring six inches in depth. This to us was a little unexpected, though not unusual in our high altitude. To the mountain heights we bid adieu for a season; their brown crests we shall not again behold, until King Sol returns in power, whose presence will remove the cold mantle from their brow, and again invite dame nature to the banquet of flowers; reminding us of the season when we shall for a time lie hid beneath the clods of the earth, until He, who has passed through the valley and shadow of death, shall return, and drive the wintry embrace of death far away, and bid us return to earth and the joys of life again.

California Route.—Mr. Leonard Wines arrived in our city, on Monday, the 21st inst., direct from California. He informs us that he traveled the Simpson Route from Rag Town to Ruby Valley, a distance of about 250 miles. The Simpson route, thus far, is reported by our informant as unequaled by any route formerly traveled by him to California; for, with the exception of one forty mile drive, there are good camping places at convenient distances along the route (every 15 or 20 miles), water and grass being excellent, and an abundance of wood, with very few exceptions. Mr. W. informs us that he traveled the Egan or Chorponning Mail route from Ruby, here; he says this part of the road displays the most indefatigable exertion on the part of Capt. Egan, who has made the road all that can be desired, while at the same time the stations are admirably located with a view to the interests of the contractor, some of them having blacksmith shops, &c., attached. Mr. W. also informs us that the employees at those stations are most gentlemanly in their deportment to all travelers, freely imparting assistance according to the need of the weary emigrant. He reports the Indians on the route as being very peaceable, sometimes being employed on the road to take care of the animals.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"Brave is the lion victor,
Brave the conqueror of a world,
Braver he who controls himself."

For what was man created? For what purpose? Was it, as many by their acts would seem to say, to administer to his depraved and vitiated taste? To commit all kinds of wickedness and sin—to equal the very fiends in depravity, and steep himself in crime for which there is no redemption? or was it for a nobler purpose? I say it *was* for a nobler purpose; he has a mission to perform here, which will make or mar him eternally. He was sent preparatory, as it were, to school himself in the science or art of self-government—to overcome his nature, and make his passions subservient to his will and to the law of right.

In the morning of life, when the world lies before him, and his pathway is unobscured by the lowering clouds of adversity, he is told that all that is great, truly great, noble and good be is to seek after and perform. The desire for good or evil may be already implanted in his bosom; but he is told to overcome the evil and let the good rule predominant in his heart; and if he does, his happiness is certain. It has been said, and said truly, that

"The proper study of mankind is man."

It is an enigma which puzzles the wisest, and from which the most learned turn away in despair.

To a strong and vigorous mind there is no subject so fraught with interest, or which is less understood. Few, comparatively few strive to put it into practice, and hence the confusion which reigns paramount throughout the earth. Many may, perhaps, at some period of their lives, have endeavored to learn this art, but few succeed. They generally yield in despair, and never again attempt, what they deem an impossibility; and, by so doing, lose the chance of ever conquering. Yet on this depends his future welfare—future happiness: he should think of this, as it would nerve his heart and energy to greater exertions, greater efforts.

This self-government should not only be exerted on great and momentous occasions, but in all the minutia of life; for a great number of small events, in the aggregate, are large. The sea is formed of an immense number of drops, which of themselves are small, but which, joined into one vast whole, presents to our view that immense ocean which spreads over three-fourths of the habitable globe, and upon whose broad bosom ride the fleets of a hundred different nations. It is so with life; it is formed of small events, inconsiderable of themselves, but which, from their number, become vast and important.

When a man perceives that he is infringing upon any known law or order, no difference whether human or divine, he should have sufficient energy and integrity of purpose to refrain from the commission of that act, and turn all the strength of his nature, both physical and mental, into a path which he knows is acceptable, and which will be legally recognized as such by the law of equity and justice. Who ever heard of any one being prospered (in the proper meaning of the term), who renounced all allegiance to justice, and who treated equity, integrity and honor with derision and contempt?

If man as an individual cannot overcome himself, live himself within the bounds prescribed by nature, how can it be expected that, in a community made up of a thousand conflicting interests, he will pay that attention and implicit obedience to the laws and statutes of his country which will insure her continued success and prosperity.

There are many arguments which might be brought forward to prove that that man is happiest, and far more contented with his lot in life, who has brought himself must under control, and who can, by the strong effort of his will, cease his repinings and stop the pangs of disappointed avarice and ambition. Diogenes, in his poverty, was far more contented with his sphere in life than was Alexander with all his power, and in the midst of all his victories. Why was this? It was because he *had* schooled himself to despise the riches of this life, and to desire no more than would barely support him. It is a true saying that "that man is richest who has the fewest wants to supply."

"Man, know thyself" was a precept given by our Savior for our consideration; yet, how few there are who pay any attention thereto. They who, by the position and influence they have, should set the example and lead us forward, by their vice and wickedness disgrace the name of man. They pursue nothing but the phantom, pleasure—they seek for nothing but to gratify their own vitiated tastes and desires, and not to follow in the footsteps of Him who died to redeem a fallen world. This is, and has for ages been the situation of the human family; and, until it ceases, we need not marvel at the different changes to which the various organized powers are subject, nor at the imperfections which are everywhere perceived.

Self-government is not only a safeguard against the minor perplexities of life, but it is also a safeguard against *all* the evils which arise. It is a course which will insure its followers against adversity, and lighten the heart of its load of anxiety in prosperity, by causing them to think less of losing their all, than of securing to themselves contentment and happiness. By self-government I do not mean the outward show and mask of contentment, by which man hides his real feelings from the gaze of vulgar acquaintances; but the real contentment of heart and tranquility of mind which is the sure indication of inward happiness and peace. The conventionalities of life may, perhaps, compel a person to appear with a smiling countenance, as though he were in the possession of happiness: yet I do think that one who does so appear in public, *should compel* his own heart to be contented and happy in spite of its efforts to the contrary. He should throw aside all cause for unhappiness, unless caused by his own indiscretion, and appear at home, by his own fireside, what he appeared to others in public.

Half our sorrows are no sorrows at all, only we nug and cherrish them until they become part of our nature, and it is almost impossible to ever rid ourselves of them. This is in consequence of ignorance. The poet says,

"Half our troubles are half our invention,
And often from blessings conferred,
Have we shrunk in the vile apprehension
Of evils which never occurred."

If this is admitted, and I think few will dispute it, is it not better to grapple with fortune, and determine to accomplish something? By living in our confused and dreaming manner we but add to, instead of diminishing, our perplexities, and give fortune the opportunity to throw us in the background.

"I can't" never accomplished anything. "I will try" has done wonders. "I will" has performed miracles. Then let our motto be, "I will," and follow it up with a steady and unwavering perseverance, an energy that never tires, and we will surprise ourselves at the improvement we make.

"But all will fail to chain my soul,
To scenes of sad regret;
For in the future fortune lies,
"I will" be something yet."

A man who cannot conquer himself, and restrain his own passions, and bring them within reasonable bounds, ought not to be entrusted with the destinies and lives of millions of his countrymen. He ought to be ejected from all trust and responsibility, and, until he *can* bring them into subjection, left without office or preferment.

Orion.

THE POWER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Fort Cedar, November, 1859.

Editors Mountaineer:

Gentlemen:—Some few weeks ago I wrote a few lines relating to the expediency of giving Common Law and chancery jurisdiction to the Probate Courts of this Territory. It is now in my mind to write on the subject of the power of the Legislative Assembly to give them this jurisdiction. Allow me to suggest that in America and in England the law is presumed to be enacted with the consent of the people; in some instances this consent is expressly given, in others the consent is implied; that where there are no human enactments, the people may chose a legislature, and that legislature may enact such laws as they deem best for their own and the people's welfare. If there be no Constitution to circumscribe the legislature, it will be supreme, it will constitute the supreme power of the state, so that in the language of an English law commentator what they prescribe will be "prescribed by the supreme power of the State. They will command what is right, and prohibit what is wrong." But if there be a constitution, they, like the rest of the people, will be governed by it; that is, they cannot enact a law that is inconsistent with it. If, further, there are a constitution and laws superior to their own enactments, they still may enact any statutes or prescribe any law that is not inconsistent with such constitution and superior laws. If the constitution and laws (both of the superior and inferior legislature) do not conflict with each other, both are obligatory. If they harmonize, run hand in hand, each by the other's side, they are still legal. You perceive by this that if the enactment of the subordinate or inferior legislature be not "*inconsistent*" with the constitution, or with the prescribed law of the superior legislature, it is legal and binding; the "*inconsistency*" must be there to render void the enactment. It must be apparent, not sought for in a disguised, mystified interpretation. How stands some of these things in Utah? The old settlers came here in eighteen hundred and forty seven. No human law existed here; and so far as we know, or are able to learn, never did exist. No, nothing but the law of the untutored Indian. No United States constitution, no acts of Congress, no treaties, no laws of nations. The legislature of the old settlers then was supreme, and thus it stood until September 9th, 1850, when Congress, having by the treaty of Gauda Loupe Hidalgo in 1848, obtained this country, extended the constitution and laws of the United States over the Territory. The old settlers with pleasure accepted it, and thus became a subordinate government. After this period there were a constitution (that of the United States), and superior laws, the acts of Congress, and laws of a subordinate Government, the acts of a Legislative Assembly, in force here. When all these harmonize, run hand in hand, they are legal; but to render the subordinate void, the enactment must, as I have before said, be *inconsistent* with the constitution or the laws of the superior government. It is not enough that the judges and other officers are not pleased with it. It is not enough that other men would have passed a different act. It is not enough that it is difficult to execute. No, it must be "*inconsistent*" with the superior law. Let us now look to the organic act, and see what Congress thinks of these things. By the 6th section of that act it is provided "that the legislative power of said Territory (Utah) shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." By this you will see that Congress perfectly understood that the laws emanating from the people here were coming from those in whom existed the right to enact laws on all subjects whatever, and that they were willing they should continue to do so, but required them to be "consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of the Organic Act." This I regard as a legislative sanction of the power and the principles for which I am contending. Is there anything in the Constitution of the United States that provides for or prohibits jurisdiction of probate courts in the States or Territories, or that prescribes the qualification of jurors, or the manner of selecting them. If so, in what article and section is it to be found? Understand me, I am not speaking concerning the courts in which cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States are to be tried; such cases are provided for. Is it not a rightful subject of legislation to organize a court, prescribe the tenure of office, the number of judges composing it and its jurisdiction? If not, what was Congress about when they prescribed by law the supreme circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Supreme and District Courts of the Territories, with their jurisdiction? What are State Legislatures about when they enact laws on these subjects? Every man knows that these are all rightful subjects of legislation, and it is an insult to common sense to indicate to the contrary. Again, it is equally insulting to indicate that the Constitution of the United States is violated by legislating relating to Probate Courts in the Territories. But let us examine the Organic Act a little further; it may be that some provision may be found therein which prohibits the Legislative Assembly from legislating on those subjects: if so, it will be found in section 9. This section provides "that the judicial power of said Territory (Utah) shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and Justices of the Peace." It then prescribes the number of judges composing the Supreme and District Courts, with their tenure of office, but not their jurisdiction. As to Probate Courts and Justices of the peace, it neither organized them nor prescribed their tenure of office nor jurisdiction, nor did it direct in what manner these judges should be elected or appointed, when nor where they should hold their courts, nor the number of judges, nor whether there should or might be more than one Justice of the Peace in a Justice court. All these are rightful subjects of legislation. And upon all these subjects, legislation was necessary to set the judicial system in successful operation. Congress seeing these things, and knowing that they could not rightfully dictate to a Territory, wisely provided in the same section, and immediately after providing for the number of judges of the Supreme and District Courts, with their tenure of office; and after authorizing the Legislative Assembly to prescribe the number of Probate Judges, their election or appointment, and the same for justices of the peace, "*that the jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for both appelate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and of justices of the peace shall be as limited by law;* provided that justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy, when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars." In the above we find all the courts included, Supreme, District, Probate and justice's Courts, and their jurisdictions, both appelate and original, to be as limited by law. Let us look at the definition of the words "prescribe" and "limit," as we often see them, and find them often used in legal works, "prescribe" comes from pre, meaning before, and scribo, meaning to write; prescribe then means to before write, or to write before: it we add the adjunct, "by law," that is, prescribed by law, it will mean before written by law. Hence Congress, when speaking concerning the holding of the District Courts, said it shall be at such time and place as may be prescribed (before written) by law. The word limit in law means to fix, or set bounds, or prescribe bounds. Limited, in the past time of it, limit, in the future time; shall be

limited, is the future passive voice of to limit. The passive voice is something to be acted upon. Hence to limit by law, is to fix, set or prescribe bounds: to be limited by law, is to have bounds fixed, set or prescribed by law: shall be as limited by law, means that the bounds shall be fixed, set or prescribed by law. A statute of limitation fixes, sets or prescribes bounds, that is, within what time or times actions may be brought. Statutes relating to jail, limits, fixes, sets or prescribes bounds within which confined persons must be kept. Statutes on the subject of the jurisdiction of a court or courts, fixes, sets, or prescribes the bounds within which the court is to exercise its judicial functions. You then see, Messrs. *Editors*, that in all these things Congress contemplated future legislation by the Territory, and *did* not limit the discretion of the Legislative Assembly in any of them, except the extent of the civil jurisdiction of justices of the peace. More by and by.

Yours truly,
Z. SNOW.

FROM BEAVER.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Some unexpected, yet desirable, good will occasionally occur in the history of young territories as well as in the experience of individuals, and the advent of the MOUNTAINEER is hailed by the *bona fide* citizens and well-wishers of Utah as a greatly needed aid to the prosperity of our isolated Territory. The MOUNTAINEER will not be rejected as an enemy, but welcomed as a friend. It will not seek to distract and estrange society, discourage immigration from abroad and residents here; but will be a happy medium of union and encouragement, and a powerful agent in the development of the resources of our mountain country. Also, the people of Utah will look to the MOUNTAINEER as a vigilant sentinel over, and an able champion of, their rights. Their situation here is, in a political sense, anomalous, and in all respects remarkable. Although citizens of the United States, and, as such, entitled to all the rights of Americans—to the privileges so readily granted to other sections of the Union, and to the encouragement and patronage necessary to their prosperity; they have been through a singular train of circumstances, deprived of a portion of all these. Their history has been one of wrongs endured and injustice suffered; and if they now possess rights, or enjoy privileges and peace, it is because their increased political importance compels a respect to those rights and privileges; and, however mortifying the reflection, the fact is before them, that, if they enjoy peace, it is because evil-minded men, aliens to the Territory, can not produce a general and blighting strife. However, may the people of Utah not hope that from this time forth the proud title of American citizens, will not be with them a mockery—a sound without meaning?

But, to change the subject, the crops throughout Southern Utah are excellent. In Beaver valley, from whence I write, the harvest has never been so good, both as regards quantity and quality. At Minersville and Franklin (settlements on lower Beaver,) the wheat crop has far surpassed the expectations of the farmers. These settlements were made last spring, and the success which attends this season's operations, will permanently establish them. The soil at Minersville is a rich loam; at Franklin a marl. In fact the under strata of the entire Beaver valley is a rich marl, top-dressed with loam or volcanic mold.

The Company at Minersville are constructing their furnace, and will commence smelting at an early day. They are, however, laboring under a serious difficulty, which the Indian agent should remove without delay. The Parvant Indians are there and at Franklin in force, making extraordinary demands, and exhibit so much hostility that the duty of guarding seriously interferes with labor. Those settlements are weak, and need strengthening.

A shock of an earthquake was felt here on Sunday, August 28th, at about 4 o'clock, p.m. It appeared to come from a north westerly direction, and lasted nearly two minutes.

The election of last month passed off with the usual quiet. W. H. Hooper for Congress, A. Lyman for Legislative Council, and C. W. Wandell for Representative, were voted for without opposition. The turn out was general.

Messrs. Thompson & Stewart have completed their grist mill, and we are thus saved the time and expense of hauling to Parowan or to Fillmore to mill. It turns out a superior article of flour.

BEAVER.

Beaver, Sept. 19th, 1859.

HOME NEWS.

WE copy the following from the "Sacramento Union:"

FROM UTAH.—C. E. Sinclair, Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah, was in Sacramento on Tuesday, en route for Washington City. He was accompanied by C. A. Kinkead, of the firm of Livingston, Kinkead & Co., merchants of Salt Lake City, who also purposes to visit the East, but not by the steamer of the 20th. Judge Sinclair intimates that owing to the organized hostility of the Mormons to the administration of justice, it is next to impossible to secure a conviction. They appear to rely upon the countenance of those high in authority in the United States Government at Utah.

Karl Ritter, the great German geographer, is sick, and is 81 years old.

There were nine cases of yellow fever in the New Orleans hospitals during one week. At last accounts the disease was increasing at Houston, Texas, but there were no cases at Galveston.

A dispatch from Halifax states that the Canada was lately in collision with the steamer Eastern State, from Boston for Halifax, at Sambro Light. The Eastern State suffered some damage.

The champion sculler's race came off lately at Staten Island, and was won easily by Joseph Ward, of Newburg, to whom the prize, a silver belt, was awarded.

The Secretary of War has, in accordance with the law, made an abstract report of the returns of the militia of the several States. New York heads the list with a "standing army" of 350,000; California has 307,730; Illinois, 257,420; Ohio, 176,455; Pennsylvania, 160,000; Massachusetts, 158,849; Virginia, 150. The figures show a total in the United States and Territories of 2,766,726; of which about 2,700,000 are infantry; 20,000 cavalry; 12,000 artillery, and 34,000 riflemen. No other nation has so vast an effective army as this would be in case of need. It is practically useless for foreign invasion, or for Government tyranny, but for defense it is invincible—and yet in time of peace it costs comparatively nothing—keeps no man from his work or family, and never interferes in public affairs except to maintain order.—[N. Y. Tribune.

CONFLAGRATIONS.—New York, Oct. 3.—The immense Lager Beer Brewery of the Messrs. Speyers was entirely destroyed last night by fire. Loss $250,000, upon which there was an insurance of $145,000. A conflagration occurred yesterday in Sing Sing Prison, destroying the file and augur shops and the dye house. The loss is $80,000.

CURIOUS STATEMENT ABOUT MANUFACTURED FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—It is well known that a majority of the New-York papers publish manufactured European correspondence made up in their own offices. The N. Y. Herald publishes a column of matter purporting to be a Paris letter, which it is an insult to the public to attempt to impose upon its readers. It is made up of scraps from English papers, pasted together in the most clumsy manner. The account of the manner in which the Emperor and Empress of the French spend their time at Saveur, which we copied yesterday from the correspondence of an English paper, received by the steamer Persia, is given in this letter of The Herald, verbatim, as the original production of a Paris correspondent; the experiment of watering the streets by hydrochloric acid, which we copy to-day from an English paper, appears in the same connection and in the same words; an extract is stolen from an article in the Journal des Debats on the commerce of Italy, a translation of which we extract from The European Times. In fact, the whole letter is a transparent tissue of stolen material, which the thief did not take the trouble to alter or disguise.—[Brooklyn Eagle, 21st.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mails of August 19 reached Aden September 19.

There is no political news of importance.

Business during the month had been very quiet, but the arrival of the English mail had created both a commercial and monetary improvement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope advices from Cape Reach are to August 21.

Ex-Governor Sir George Grey had returned to England.

Satisfactory accounts had been received from the Livingston expedition.

The ship Shahjechanpor, bound to the West Indies with Coolies, was burned at sea July 1. The captain and crew, sixty-four in number, were rescued, but all the Coolies, 350, perished.

A deficiency of grain at the Cape had caused a rise in the price of provisions.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial order is published for a commission with special legislative powers, to organize extensive reforms in the system of direct taxation.

The price of wheat is said to have risen materially, owing to the inferior yield of the last crop.

GERMANY.

The Ministers of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, who lately assembled at Munich, propose that, in order to strengthen the military power of Germany, the contingent of the Confederation shall be increased from one and a half per cent of the population to two per cent.

DENMARK.

The States General had been opened at Copenhagen. The President said in his speech, "the government had but to choose between federal execution and the supervision of the whole common constitution in so far as it relates to Holstein and Lunenburg; the government has chosen the latter, although it does not recognise the competency of a federal execution."

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail of August 22 had reached England, but the news generally was anticipated.

The disarming of Oude had been completed.

It was stated that no official requisition for troops for China had been made by Mr. Bruce, but in anticipation that he would take this course, the Indian government had warned two regiments to hold themselves in readiness.

The Calcutta import market was dull.

The crop of indigo will be shorter than anticipated.

Freights were declining, and the rates to America had gone down from $10 to $7.

TUNIS.

The Bey of Tunis died on the 22d of September. The presumptive heir, Side Sadok, had been installed as his successor. Tranquility was maintained.

Died:

In this city, Nov. 18th, of cancer in the face, GEORGE ALLEY, aged 66 years 10 months and 18 days. Mr. Alley was born Dec. 30, 1792, in Lynn, Mass.; was baptised by Elder Erastus Snow Feb. 26, 1842, and arrived in Nauvoo, Ill., on the 29th Jan., 1843. He and family were driven from that devoted city in the winter of 1846, and remained in Winter Quarters until 1848, when he started for Great Salt Lake Valley in company with President Brigham Young and others. He was a member of the Twelfth Quorum of Seventies. In his life his conduct was exemplary, his faith firm and unwavering. He was a dutiful husband, an affectionate father and a faithful member of the Church. When the citizens left their homes in G. S. L. City, he with his family moved south, at which time he was attacked with the premonitory symptoms of cancer, which resulted in the loss of his eye in March last; since then he gradually sank beneath his sufferings, and after a protracted and painful illness he departed this life on the 18th inst., with a full assurance of meeting and dwelling with the just beyond the vail. He bore his sufferings meekly, and testified with his latest breath to the truth of the latter-day work.

He has passed beyond this world of strife,
Of sorrow, grief and pain;
With those who've gained eternal life
With Christ on earth he'll reign.

—[Communicated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!

STRAYED from my cow-pen, in the 8th Ward, Nov. 15, a young small black COW, with a white star in forehead and white under the belly; branded J. S. D. on both horns. She is about calving. Anybody bringing the above cow to the MOUNTAINEER Office, or to my residence, will receive the above reward, and any information of her whereabouts will be paid for.
JOHN S. DAVIS, 8th Ward.

R. F. NESLEN

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Salt Lake City and Utah, that he has commenced business in the well-known Bakery, south of Miller, Russell & Co.'s, where he is prepared to supply his patrons with

DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Men's Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,

at the lowest price possible: and he trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with just dealing, to secure a very liberal share of public patronage. Give him a call; he will be glad to see you.

GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

MRS. NESLEN is prepared to enter the

MILLINERY BUSINESS.

Ladies' own materials made up into the most fashionable styles. 14-tf

SWORD EXERCISE.

THE undersigned has opened a SCHOOL for instruction in the use of the SABRE. He has had the experience of a full term of enlistment in the U. S. Army, and has made himself also fully conversant with the French and English Drill.

School for practice at BALLO'S HALL, 14th Ward, G. S. L. City.

The first quarter will commence on the 1st of December proximo.

For terms and reference apply at the office of the MOUNTAINEER. 14-tf JOHN TOBIN.

NEW GOODS

AT

STAINES, NEEDHAM AND CO.

HAVING lately received from California an assorted Stock of

MERCHANDISE,

including Bonnet Ribbons, Ladies' Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, and a variety of notions, making our Stock now complete with goods desirable for this market. We still offer the same at our usually low prices.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Blankets, Over-Shirts, Comforts, Men's Clothing, Under-Shirts Drawers, Satinets, Jeans,
&c., &c.,

which we offer at reduced prices.

We would call the attention of the Farmers to our

PEORIA PLOWS,

Slab and Bar Steel at 50 c. per lb.

Our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES are complete.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
East side of East Temple St.,
G. S. L. City, Nov. 25, 1858.

WANTED,

ONE thousand Pounds of CAST-IRON. Apply to Foster and Bird, Turners and Cabinet Makers, East Temple Street. 14-3t

FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATED eight miles north of Great Salt Lake City, occupying an area of 112 acres, with House and Corrals. The most of the land is good meadow. Cash or stock taken in payment. GEORGE D. GRANT,
14-tf 13th Ward, G. S. L. City.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY, suitable for making Balls for Ten Pin Alleys; for which a good price will be paid by 14-3t JAS. BIRD, 14th Ward.

JNO. H. PICKNELL

HAS just opened a NEW MEAT MARKET, one door south of John Kay's, on East Temple St., where by strict attention to business he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and customers. Slaughtering for the public attended to as usual, on reasonable terms. 14-6t

FOUND.

A DARK brown HORSE, heavy mane and tail, left fore foot white, white star in forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the horse away.
JOEL HOLBROOK:
City Bountiful, Davis Co., 14-3t

BASKET MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has on hand and is prepared to execute to order, all kinds of BASKETS; also chair bottoming, and all other varieties of wicker work.

Produce taken—cash not refused.
DANIEL CAMOMILE.
Residence, 11th Ward, near McMaster's rope walk. 14-2m

BROOMS! BROOMS!!

THE undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a BROOM FACTORY, in the 2nd Ward, 3 blocks south of Gibson's, on Emigration street, where they intend keeping a good article of brooms on hand for sale. They will also take broom corn to work up on shares. A share of public patronage is solicited.
THOMAS COLBORN,
2-tf HENRY TRIBE.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession, at Coon's Kanyon, a dark red HEIFER, about 3 years old (with a young calf), cropped off on the left ear, underbit on the right, and an illegible brand on the left hip; white stars in the forehead.

I wish the owner to fetch the same, and pay this advertisement. 13-2t WILLIAM COON.

LOST IN THIS COUNTY,

A YOKE of OXEN, one red-lined back, with one horn broke off; the other a brindle, high-horned ox; branded WOODMANSEE on the horn, and W in a diamond on the left hip. The finder will be liberally rewarded on delivering said animals at my residence in the 16th Ward.
13-2t CHARLES WOODMANSEE.

WINTERING OF STOCK.

I AM prepared to winter, on reasonable terms, 500 head of HORSES, MULES, or CATTLE, either on grass or hay, according to contract. Further particulars on application.
PHILANDER BELL,
11-4t Dry Creek, State Road, G. S. L. County.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a two-year-old red and white HEIFER and calf, branded T B on the near shoulder, with an under-bit in the right ear. The owner is requested to call and prove property, and take them away.
JOHN HOOPER.
P.S.—If not owned, it will be turned over to the Bishop as a stray. 14-3t

DESERET

DRUG STORE.

W. S. GODBE,
THE PROPRIETOR,

HAS just returned from California, bringing with him a large supply of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

INCLUDING

GRAEFENBERG'S FAMILY REMEDIES,

PATENT MEDICINES

Of almost every description, selected expressly for this Territory. Also,

Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Hair and Cloth Brushes, Fancy Articles for the Toilet;

FRESH BALED CULTIVATED HOPS;
DYE STUFFS, VARNISH,

HOOP IRON, a few Sets of HARNESS, and good Chicago WAGONS.

AN EXTENSIVE

BREWERY

Is attached to the premises, under the direction of an experienced Brewer. A superior article of ALE always on hand, for Sale by the barrel or by retail. 14-tf



AWARDED A FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE.

JUST arrived from California, a large quantity of superior

CASES, CHEMICALS, &c.

I have now Chemicals manufactured by Mr. Shew, justly celebrated for making the

BEST AMBROTYPES

in San Francisco; by which I am enabled to produce

PICTURES

of the best quality, warranted to retain their superior brilliancy without change.

Union Cases, double and single, octagon and quadrangular. Papier Mache, Morocco and Common Cases. Call and see. All work warranted.
M. CANNON,
Over Taylor & Sons, between Perry's & Cronyn's.
14-2t

MRS. HARDIE,

MIDWIFE.

RESIDENCE—North-west corner of Taylor's Buildings, north Temple St.

Reference—Dr. Wm. France and all the medical profession in the city. 13-tf

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

JOHN B. MAIBEN

WILL attend to the COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS throughout the Territory, and any other business that may be entrusted to his care, on reasonable terms.

Being Traveling Agent for the MOUNTAINEER, any Accounts left at the office of that paper, will be duly forwarded and attended to. 13-tf

G. C. RISER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his business from Main Street, to his residence in the 16th Ward, North Temple Street, four blocks west of Temple Block, and one lot west of Governor Cumming's residence.

All kinds of Produce taken for pay; cash not refused. 13-2t

JAMES HAGUE,

GUN AND LOCK SMITH

[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c, carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.

Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.

☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

IN TRAN VAST.

THE undersigned, having had a long experience in the business, would respectfully inform his friends and the people of Utah generally, that he is on hand to make out

POWERS OF ATTORNEY. LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

and all other documents of like character; also

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS, BOUNTY LAND

and other claims on Government, made out on the shortest notice.

He is connected with responsible persons who will promptly attend to the

COLLECTION OF MONEY

in the United States and in Europe.

No charges made for any information he may be able to communicate on these subjects to any person who may favor him with a call.

By a strict and rigid attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. For reference in regard to competence, integrity and just dealing, refer to any person who has been acquainted with him for the last ten or fifteen years.

OFFICE—In Geo. Gronyn & Co.'s Store, sign of the big T, Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
10-3m W. CLAYTON.

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated GUM TEETH. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
4-tf G. S. L. City.

JAMES BIRD,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, TURNER AND CHAIR-MAKER,

Second door south of Surveyor General's Office,

ON WEST TEMPLE STREET.

MR. BIRD is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in a finished, workmanlike manner. He has on hand a large supply of well-seasoned Mountain Mahogany, and will furnish to order promptly,

TEN-PIN ALLEY BALLS,

COUNTING HOUSE RULERS,

WALKING CANES,

and every article in his line to gratify the most fastidious taste. 9 tf

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient. 12-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Sixteenth Quorum of SEVENTIES meet the first and third Saturdays in each month, at 6½ p.m., at the residence of Prest. George D. Grant, opposite Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store. Punctual attendance is expected of all members living in the city, and all members living in the country must report themselves by the first Saturday in January next, by certificate from their Bishop or President of Mass Quorum. Those refusing to comply with this request will be considered non-members of the quorum, and vacancies thus caused will be filled by others.

By order of the council,
GEORGE D. GRANT, President,
12-3t WM. A. BRINGHURST, Clerk.

WANTED,

FOUR good BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, at West & Hammond's Tannery and Boot and Shoe Manufactury, Ogden City, where they can find constant employ and liberal prices.

For further information inquire of the proprietors on the premises, or J. C. Little, G. S. L. City. 13-4t

MORE GOODS!

LEVI STEWART AGAIN BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

HIS STORE is at his Dwelling-house in the 9th Ward, on the State Road, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

consisting of a well selected and superior stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Feeling thankful for past patronage, he solicits the favorable attention of his friends to his present Stock.

LEVI STEWART.

P. S.—Those knowing themselves indebted to L. Stewart, Stewart & Bro., L. Stewart & Co., will please call and settle their accounts, and save costs.
13-tf L. STEWART.

WHEAT WANTED.

CASH and Store Goods paid for WHEAT delivered at Jordan Mills, and at Jordan Mills Depot in G. S. L. City, by
10-tf FELT & ALLEN.

NOTICE.

I WISH kindly and respectfully to notify my friends to whom I have rendered professional service, that my circumstances require me to urge upon them prompt payment for the same. I am subjected to continual and very heavy expenditures for medicines, instruments, &c; and if payments are not made to me within a month, I shall be compelled to place my accounts in the hands of my attorneys for collection. Promises of flour, lumber, fire wood, vegetables, &c., have constantly been made, but not fulfilled. I cannot subsist on promises. WM. FRANCE, M.D.
G. S. L. City, Oct. 21, 1859. 9-tf

FORGIVE ME THE DEBT!

I AM not able to forgive you the Debt you owe me, and can pay, or I would. Many owe me in this city for Goods furnished them years ago; while hundreds owe me through the Territory. For years you have owed me, and never said pay once. From all such I have promised to collect my money, irrespective of persons, that I may pay my own debts. I will take any kind of Produce, if paid immediately; if not, money or "forgiveness" alone will do. I promise every one that owes me, that within thirty days I will commence suit, if they do not call and settle.
11-tf S. M. BLAIR.

HUGH MOON

PRESENTS his compliments to the lovers of a superior article of

MOUNTAIN DEW!

He has made extensive improvements in his DISTILLERY, in the First Ward of this City, and is now prepared to sell a superior article of

PURE, UNADULTERATED

WHISKY.

The enlargement of his premises enables him to keep a sufficient quantity on hand to give age to his Liquor, and hence improve its quality and flavor.

He has on hand a large supply of

BRANDY, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

of his own make, the purity and good quality of which he warrants.

He has also erected, and has in full blast, an extensive

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

on the corner East of his Distillery, under the superintendence of G. B. GARDINER, an experienced and superior blacksmith.

Plows made and repaired, horse-shoeing, and all kinds of work in the same line, attended to promptly and to the satisfaction of patrons.

The First Ward is determined to remain no longer in the rear of the march of city improvements. 11-tf

AMY, SMITH & FULLER,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next door south of Staines, Needham and Co.,

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern States, with a large and superior supply of

TIN, COPPER,

SHEET IRON, &C. &C.,

And being fully prepared with Tools, and first class mechanics, respectfully ask their old friends to call and see them and renew their patronage, and invite those who have not given their stock and mechanical skill a trial, to call and see them.

They likewise solicit the favorable attention of their friends, and the public in general, to their variety of

HANDSOME PARLOR STOVES, AND HARDWARE;

to their selection of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

as also to their choice collection of

GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDY, &c.,

to sell wholesale or retail, at low prices.

N.B.—They have also a large amount of CATTLE on hand, which they are willing to sell for cash or exchange for wheat. 5-tf

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

HAVE the finest assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, and TRIMMINGS, ever opened in this market.

100 FASHIONABLE BONNETS, in a variety of styles, from $1 50 to $6 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

150 PIECES Bonnet RIBBONS, and six dozen Bonnet SHAPES, latest styles.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A SPLENDID Lot of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, from $3 50 to $16 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MANTILLA SHAWLS, a new pattern, and Bay State and other good styles, from $3 00 to $16 00.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MISSES and Ladies' HATS and FLATS, fashionable and very pretty.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A FINE assortment of Black Dress SILKS.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

MERINOS, ALPACAS, COBURGS, and CASHMERES, from 65c. to $1 50 per yard.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

LAWNS, ROBES, DELAINES, DRESS PLAIDS, a splendid variety of each.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

SUISSE MUSLINS, JACCONETS, INDIA BOOK, NANSOOKS, BRILLIANTEZ, and other white Dress Goods, cheaper than ever.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

EVERY article of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

A GENERAL variety of DRY GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and CLOTHING.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO.

DON'T forget our splendid Kanyon WAGONS, a few left.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO

DYE STUFFS of all kinds.
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & CO
8-3m

STANZAS

ON THE DEATH OF OUR DEAR LITTLE SISTER,

LYDIA MILLS SLEATER,

WHO DIED NEAR CARTHAGE, ILL., SEPT. 20, 1859.

(Written for, and dedicated to, her parents.)

BY WILLIAM G. MILLS.

And is our little darling gone
From all who loved her here?
Our household light so soon withdrawn—
From our once happy sphere?
Ah, yes! the court of Heaven has sent
For the sweet spirit it had lent
To cheer our hours of gloom and care,
And Death has been the messenger!

But is she lost to our embrace
When her fair frame's decayed?
Is this the last of all our race
When in the tomb we're laid?
It cannot be! We know we have
A power to live beyond the grave,
And even now anticipate,
We'll meet her in that holy state.

Favorite on earth with all who knew her
By winning grace and art,
A peerless gift, we clung unto her,
And clasped her to our heart:
Favorite of heav'n! but it prevailed—
The prayers of love and friendship failed;
She knew the voice that bade her come
To join her kindred's angel-home.

Methinks I see her soft sweet smile
Play with each loving word;
I feel her cast her charming wile
Around us like a cord:
She seemed so much of us a part,
We deem not pulseless is her heart;
Yet every feeling's borne away
To her within the grave's cold clay.

Our joyous hearth is dreary now,
Her pleasing prattle's ceased;
The sweetest flowers unheeded grow;
The world seems all a waste:
The music of her words appears
To linger in our ravished ears;
Each step we hear we look to meet
The sweet one bounding at our feet.

The bitter tears we cannot dry
That sorrow's fount o'erflow,
Nor stay the heart's convulsive sigh
Our grieving spirits know:
The sacred feelings o'er us creep
That made the blessed Savior weep;
But Hope emits through blinding tears
A ray, and she in heaven appears.

There is a home for us below
To meet, and love, and sever;
There is a home to which we go,
For friends to live forever:
That home has friends we love sincerely,
Whom when we meet we'll love more dearly;
And Lydia, meet for realm so glorious,
Has gone to greet them all before us.

Nov., 1859.

GLEANINGS.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.—There are on earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year; 7,780 every hour, and 60 every minute—or 1 every second. But there are always more births than deaths, and so population increases.

A MURDER TABLE.—The following statistics, derived from official tables, show the number of murders yearly, per million of inhabitants, in different parts of European countries: In Belgium, 18; Sardinia, 20; France, 31; Austria, 36; Lombardy, 45; Tuscany, 56; Bavaria, 68; Sicily, 90; Papal States, 113; Naples, 174.

A TEXAN'S OPINION OF THE METHODISTS.—A Texas correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes: "While on church matters I will give you a Texan's opinion of the Methodists. Said he to me, "Do you know, my friend, why it is that the Methodists holler so loud when they pray?" I of course expressed some anxiety to possess such a valuable piece of information. "Well," said he, "I will tell you. It is because they are farther from God than any other denomination of Christians in this country." I inquired if he might not be mistaken, and he immediately replied that he knew them well, as he was born in a camp-meeting.

MONTEBELLO.—Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, is one of the most ancient seaports in the world. Its tradition stretches far back into the twilight of time, and Pliny assigns it a date anterior to the deluge. In his time they pretended to exhibit marks of a chain with which Andromeda was fastened to a rock; and the supposed skeleton of the sea monster to which she was exposed was exhibited in Rome. Here, too, if tradition may be credited, Noah built his ark! Hither, however, the most authentic of all records informs us, King Solomon ordered the materials of the temple to be brought by sea from Mount Libanus; here the prophet Jonah embarked for Tarshish 862 years before the Christian era; and here, in Apostolic times, St. Peter restored Tabitha to life. In the middle of the thirteenth century it was fortified by Louis the Ninth, but in 1647 travelers found nothing at Jaffa but a castle and some caverns. Lastly, in 1799, the modern town was taken by Napoleon, and signalized by that massacre of Turkish prisoners which has afforded so much matter for discussion, as one of the darkest charges laid against the character of that extraordinary man.

"I WANT TO SEE MY PAPA."—A bright little girl of probably three or four summers, who recently lost her father, came up to Professor Wise, at the Jones House, and said: "Mr. Wise, won't you take me up with you in your balloon?" "Why do you want to go, my dear?" replied the Professor. "I want to see my papa," was the touching response. A tear was visible in the æronaut's eye as he assured her that it was impossible for him to take her high enough to see her papa.—[Lafayette Journal.

A GREAT WORK.—A person can be about no greater work than that of endeavoring to enlarge the spiritual kingdom of the Redeemer. And when any would divert him from this to some other employment, he cannot give a more appropriate answer than that of Nehemiah to Sanballat, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down; why should the work cease whilst I leave it and come down to you?" It was a deep-seated conviction of this truth which moved the venerable William Carey to exclaim—when the Rangoon government placed his son Felix in a dignified and important office—"My son is shrivelled from a missionary into an ambassador!"

THE ETHICS OF POLISHED HOSTILITY.—An important rule of honorable political controversy was strikingly illustrated by an incident which occurred in the British Parliament. An opponent of Lord Brougham took occasion, while assailing his general course, and especially his consistency on a certain measure, to refer to a letter of the learned lord, and was about to read it to the House by way of proof. Brougham interrupted him, saying that he had no fears for the publication far and wide of what he had said or written on the subject; but he wished to suggest to the noble lord opposite that the letter in question had got into circulation through the faithlessness of a person who had quitted his service and then violated his confidence. His opponent instantly dropped the matter, apologized to the House and Lord Brougham for the seeming impropriety, and declared that, had he been aware of the circumstances just stated, he would have made no allusion whatever to the existence of such a letter.

VARIETIES.

AN Irishman went to live in Scotland for a short time, and didn't like the country. "I was sick all the time I was there," says he; "and if I had lived there till this time I'd been dead a year ago.

"Sally," said a young gent, preparing to take a snooze, "if any one calls, tell them I'm gone." "Gone where, sir? "Gone to sleep."

"I don't think, husband, that you are very smart," "No, indeed, wife; but everybody knows that I am awfully *shrewed*."

An exchange says: "Our devil, who pays special attention to a young lady up town, without making any decided advances, was returning with her from meeting the other night, when she feelingly said: "I fear I shall never go to heaven." "Why," said our typo. "Because," she replied, "I love a devil so well."

Persons in a crowd, says Prentice, should keep their elbows out of each other's stomachs; yet a man's stomach is oftener injured by the crooking of his own elbow than by those of his neighbours.

"All that comes from above is not a blessing," said the man with a cake of ice on his head.

Of what once popular novel do maggo's crawling over a cheese remind one? "The Pilgrims of the Rhine."

On board the Cunard steamers, divine service is read every Sunday morning. A passenger, one Sunday, asked one of the crew, "Are you obliged to attend public worship?" "Not exactly *obliged*, sir," replied Jack, "but we would lose our grog if we didn't."

A citizen down east was dubbed "the little rascal!" A friend once volunteered to ask him why he was called "the little rascal!" "To distinguish me from my neighbors," said he, "who are all great rascals!"

MATHEMATICAL IDEA OF HONOR.—A graduate of a certain college gave another the lie, and a challenge followed. The mathematical tutor of the college heard of the dispute and sent for the youth, who told him he must fight. "Why?" inquired the mathematician. "He gave me the lie." "Very well—let him prove it. If he proves it, you did lie; and if he does not prove it he lies. Why should you shoot one another? Let him prove it."

"Ah, Mr. Simpkins, we have not chairs enough for our company," said a gay wife to her frugal husband. "Plenty of chairs, but too much company," said Mr. S.

Baron Liebig says that the quantity of soap consumed by a community is a good test of its civilization. The principle holds true of individuals also.

An infidel seeks to make proselytes on the same principle which causes little children to cry at night for a bedfellow—he is afraid of being left alone in the dark.

Mrs. Partington says that a gentleman laughed so hard that she feared he would have "burst his jocular vein."

'Tis winter, and no more the breeze
Bus among the budding trees;
And while the boy with ragged trowsers,
Shivering homeward drives his cows;
Newly frost bit are his toeses,
And bless my life how blue his nose is.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOMETHING NEW IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

SNIDER'S UNIVERSAL STORE.

MY friends throughout the Territory will please take notice, that in connection with my Lumber Business; I have now opened a STORE for the purchase and sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds; including a

BUTCHER SHOP,

where I shall have only the best of meat. I have attached a

CARPENTER SHOP & FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

where I am prepared to furnish all articles in my line of business, of the best of Lumber, on as short notice, and as reasonable as can be afforded. Call and try.

S. C. SNIDER,
At the same old place in 14th Ward,
12-tf G. S. L. City.

SOLOMON YOUNG. JOSEPH IRWIN.

AT YOUNG AND IRWIN'S

MAMMOTH STORE,

IN EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next door to WM. NIXON'S,

HAS recently been opened the Largest STOCK of

ASSORTED

MERCHANDISE,

Ever brought to Great Salt Lake City;

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES (Fancy and Staple),
WINES AND LIQUORS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES,
HARDWARE AND TINWARE,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
&c., &c.,

Of every variety, quality and price;

Which they will sell as low as they can afford to all who may favor them with their patronage.

☞ Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere, if you want good Goods at reasonable prices.

☞ No trouble to show goods.

G. S. L. City, October, 1859. 10-tf

UNITED STATES

MAIL COACH



FOR THE CAPITAL!

A SEMI-WEEKLY LINE BETWEEN SALT LAKE CITY AND FILLMORE.

THE STAGES conveying the **UNITED STATES MAILS,**

will leave Salt Lake City and Fillmore Post Offices every Monday and Thursday, at 7 a.m., and make the trip through in three days.

Those desirous of traveling, with safety and speed, to and from the Southern part of the Territory, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

FARES:

From SALT LAKE CITY to PROVO, - - - $3 00
" " " " " SALT CREEK, - 6 00
" " " " " FILLMORE CITY, 12 00

Fare to be paid or arranged for at the time of starting.

All Baggages or Parcels, taken by Passengers, charged extra.

JOHN M. BOLLWINKEL,
12-tf Contractor.

WE ARE NOT BEHIND THE TIMES!

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their large and well assorted stock of

GOODS

now on hand; which we are bound to sell as LOW as any house in the city.

We have to arrive by our train of Nov. 1 from California, a fine assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY GOODS,

Bonnet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Fine Shoes, Children's do, &c., &c.

Call and see us.

J. B. KIMBALL & CO.
Sept. 30, 1859. 6-tf

LAST TRAIN

AND BEST GOODS.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS

WISH to call attention to their large assortment of MERCHANDISE now offered for sale at the Store recently occupied by C. H. BASSETT.

The people of this City and the Public generally are assured that our Stock of Goods can not be surpassed in this market, either for quality or cheapness.

We have the best variety and the largest assortment of fine dress goods ever opened in this city.

Splendid Dress Silks, Cashmeres, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Chambroys, Jaconett and Swiss Muslins, Challis, Ribbons, Velvets, Crinoline, and all sorts of trimmings.

Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Parasols, and every variety of Ladies' goods.

Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Corduroys, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Ready made Clothing. A full list of Yankee notions.

Groceries and Dye Stuffs, &c.

A few good WAGONS of the right size. Don't forget, cocks and cattle.

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS.
G. S. L. City, Sept. 22, 1859. 5-tf

JAMES FERGUSON. SETH M. BLAIR.

FERGUSON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in the Territory.

OFFICE, COUNCIL HOUSE.

They will attend promptly to the Collection of all DEBTS or ACCOUNTS entrusted to their care.

BEEF, BOOTS AND SHOES, IN EXCHANGE FOR WHEAT.

WE will take Wheat in exchange for Meat, at the same rates as we are now selling for cash.

We also have on hand BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHER, which we will exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

Call and see us at Mulliner's old Stand, on East Temple Street.

☞ Hides, Bark and Oil wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

4-tf CUMMINGS & JONES.

GEORGE CRONYN & CO.

HAVING purchased the well SELECTED STOCK of

H. S. ELDREDGE & Co.,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., beg leave to say they have now opened the goods at Geo. Cronyn's old stand, near Bishop Hunter's, G. S. L. City, and offer them at retail. They assure the public they have put prices at a low figure.

You are invited to call and examine.

The Stock consists in part of

Staple Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

Oils, Turpentine, Alcohol, Window Glass, Hay and Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Cotton Yarn and Dye Stuffs, &c.

☞ TERMS, Cash or ready pay. ☜

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

2-tf

NEW COMMISSION STORE

THOMPSON & BROWNE,

WEST SIDE, EAST TEMPLE STREET,

OFFER for Sale GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.

Sugar or Coffee, 3 lbs. for a Dollar.

Best Gunpowder and other TEAS, Cheap. Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, &c., cheaper than any other place. Come and see.

REFERENCE OFFICE

For all persons, of both sexes, seeking employment of any kind. Parties requiring helps or assistants, take notice. 13-tf

FAIRFIELD, CAMP FLOYD.

AT WALKER BROTHERS,

On Main Street,

CAN be found a general assortment of **GOODS AND MERCHANDISE,**

consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Blankets; a fine selection of Shirts of every description, Pants, Dress and Over Coats, Hats and Caps (of good variety and styles), Notions, Choice Liquors, Wines, Tobacco and Cigars, &c.

Thankful for past patronage, they hope for a continuance of custom, and will try and merit it by being obliging and selling goods as reasonable as can be found in this section.

Our country friends will find it to their advantage to give us a call. 7-tf

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

GOODS AT COST AND CARRIAGE!

GILBERT CLEMENTS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand a choice assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which will be sold at the lowest figures.

Emigrants going East or West can be accommodated, with all they require, of the best quality and at the lowest price—such as flour, bacon, tin ware, prairie clothing, &c., &c.

East Temple Street. 1—tf.

CLAUDE CLIVE

WOULD respectfully inform his Friends that he yet holds forth at his **OLD STAND, EAST TEMPLE STREET.**

TAILORING DONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. A good supply of heavy CLOTHS, suitable for pants, always on hand.

Buckskin Pants, Coats, &c., made to order. Vest Patterns of the latest fashion.

Cutting done to order. CHARGES REASONABLE. If a fit you would have, call on

1-tf **CLAUDE.**

W. S. GODBE,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

East Temple Street.

ALL varieties of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. continually on hand.

Prescriptions promptly and carefully filled.—1-tf

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS VARIETIES, CARRIED ON IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFICE OF

THE MOUNTAINEER:



HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,
BLANKS,
CHECKS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, &c., &c.,

EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AT FAIR RATES.

ALSO

BOOK BINDING

DONE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.

CHARLES KING,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,

EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

NEW YORK.

PULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & Co,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

200 Broadway, New York,

ROBT. W. PULLIAM. | DAVID RANKIN.
ANDREW J. WILLS. | EDEN MASON.
H. MC D. MCELRATH. 1-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,

WHERE THEY ARE SELLING

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH.
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 10-tf

NEW ARRIVALS!

GILBERT & GERRISH,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of SUPERIOR SELECTED

MERCHANDISE.

The Assortments chosen expressly for the Utah Market.

THEY have marked their goods at the

LOWEST FIGURES,

and assure the public that they are prepared to, and will, successfully compete with any house in the Territory in quality and price.

☞ Country dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

3-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE!!

WM. NIXON,

EAST TEMPLE ST.,

NEXT DOOR NORTH OF WASHINGTON SALOON,

RESPECTFULLY invites his friends to call and examine his large and well selected stock of GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE, suited in every respect to the wants of the citizens of this Territory, as well as to the emigrant traveler, and parties fitting out for the plains.

The goods are all new and just imported from the East, where they were selected with care expressly for this market:

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CHOICE WINES & LIQUORS,

(Bottled and in Barrels,)

Tobacco and Cigars,

Of a superior quality; and

QUEENSWARE.

Also, a Choice Assortment of

Yankee Notions, Small Wares, Edgings, Laces, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.,

All of a superior quality and to be sold at prices to suit the times.

ALSO AT HIS STORE AT

FAIRFIELD,

Near CAMP FLOYD,

Can always be found every species of Merchandise needed by the farmers and the public generally, to which he respectfully calls the attention of his friends in the south.

☞ A liberal allowance made to country dealers.

Small Profits & Quick Returns!

3-tf WM. NIXON.

MOORE AND GREENE'S

NEW AND CHEAP

MERCHANDISE.

THE Citizens of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity are respectfully requested to call and examine our large and splendid

ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES.

The postponement of this notice, we are satisfied, has resulted in our injury, from the fact that many citizens of this city—and particularly the northern and southern settlements—are unaware of the existence of our house.

Our goods were purchased in Philadelphia with a view to this market, and we assure our patrons that no old or second hand goods rest upon our shelves.

Our place of business is in the house formerly occupied by RADFORD, CAROT and Co., better known as the

HOWARD HOUSE.

We call the attention of country merchants particularly, as we are certain that we can give general satisfaction, if once they examine our superior assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

We will take in exchange

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, BUTTER AND EGGS,

And pay the Highest Market Price for them.

Don't fail to call and examine before you purchase elsewhere.

19-tf MOORE AND GREENE.

WILLIAM FRANCE, M.D.,

SURGEON, &c.

OFFICE at Residence, South Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 1-tf

JOHN KAY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE—East Temple Street, at Residence. 1-tf

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th WARD, opposite City Brewery. 4-tf

ONE ROOM

TO LET, in the 18th Ward. Apply to O. Ursenbach, Watchmaker, at Godbe's Drug Store. 12-tf

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

HENRY E. BOWRING,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

CORNER of Main Street, next door to the Post Office, has always on hand a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Harness, which he will exchange for Cash, or Produce.

N. B. Carriages trimmed with neatness and despatch.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 24, 1859. 1-tf

OCTAVE URSENBACH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

EAST TEMPLE ST., IN GODBE'S DRUG STORE,

G. S. L. City, Utah.

A FULL assortment of materials will be received in two or three weeks.

Currency, Territorial, County and City Scrip, and produce taken for pay. 1-tf



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 10-tf

SYRUP, SYRUP!

W. WOODRUFF keeps constantly on hand for Sale, at his Residence, a superior article of

SUGAR CANE MOLASSES,

which he offers at THREE DOLLARS per Gallon, in Exchange for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Wood, Pine Poles, Lumber, Slabs, Beef, Pork, Chickens, Butter and Eggs, taken at the market price.

Call and see for yourselves.

6-tf W. WOODRUFF, 14th Ward.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

RETURN thanks for the liberal patronage we have received, and respectfully inform our friends that we shall continue to sell our

GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.

We have on hand a large quantity of excellent

BACON,

and a few more left of those choice

PEORIA PLOWS,

together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, &c., &c., suitable for the people; and we request you to give us a call and examine for yourselves.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & Co.,
East side of East Temple Street,
8-tf Great Salt Lake City.

THE

DESERET STORE

HAS AGAIN BEEN OPENED BY

MERIT L. YOUNG.

STAPLE

GROCERIES,

AT COST AND FREIGHT.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE undersigned having determined to close his business at the earliest convenience possible, will in future sell all

STAPLE GROCERIES,

BY THE PACKAGE, AT COST AND FREIGHT,

consisting of the following articles:—

Brown and Crushed SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, POWDER, SHOT, and LEAD; ROPE, WINDOW GLASS, BED CORDS, RAISINS, SARDINES, with numerous other articles:

Also, a large and complete Stock of STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

And a well selected stock of

DRESS SILKS, HOSIERIES, &c.,

Which will be sold

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also, a large stock of the above Goods at my Store at

CAMP FLOYD,

to which the attention of farmers and others is invited.

Give us a call at the DESERET STORE, [illegible]

MERIT L. YOUNG.

P.S.—I am prepared to do any amount of STORAGE that is offered.

☞ 50 BBLS. of Superior LIQUORS for Sale on Commission, at Richard Peters'. Call and see. 19-tf